REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,349.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 30th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'S S. S. COLUMBIAN, (3,180 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain W. C. Angove, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 200 H.P., Captain G. J. Bayly will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

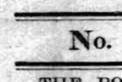
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 6th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.



THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ.....,, 300

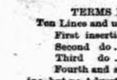
For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer SPHINX will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

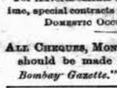
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA,

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

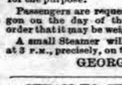
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Landing-Places :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmutur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2	2 8	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurmutur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurmutur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping at Double A 1, and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry" :—

Measurement	982 tons.	Length.....241-0 ft.
		Breadth.....29-1 ft.
	990-681	Depth of hold.. 14-8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kirkaldy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.,

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers are introduced in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th August 1872, and on succeeding days if necessary, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Iron Rails, Iron Chairs, Waggon, a quantity of Galvanized Wire Rope, Steam and Hand Iron Cranes and other articles belonging to the Back Bay Reclamation Work, and now lying near the Churney Road Station and Chowpatty Overbridge.

The Auction will commence at Depot near the Churney Road Station.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1872.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

15	Bales Grey Shirtings.
4	,, Madapollams.
10	Cases Prints.
5	Bales Mule Twist, No. 40.
8	,, Water Twist, No. 20.
1	,, Black Woollens, 52 inch.
2	Cases Dyed Drills.
1	,, White
2	,, Fine White Mulls.
10	,, Superior Eau de Cologne.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by private contract) a sale by Public Auction will take place on the date hereafter named, by order of the mortgagee, of the undermentioned property, on the premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, at No. 50, Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs CRAWFORD & Co.

On SATURDAY next the 31st instant, at 4 p. m. precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land or ground, situate in Mody Street, in the suburbs of the Fort, in the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (No, 37) thereon erected, and bounded on the east by Mody Street aforesaid, on the west by a passage leading to the property of Motcobaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttleewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

By direction of RAHMA and NOAM, daughters of YACOOB SEEMA NESSEEM, deceased, who by a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 414 of 1867 (wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff, and Elias Joshua Abdilla and others executors of the late Yacoob Seema Nessem deceased, were defendants) were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nessem, deceased, to the immoveable estate situate in Bombay left by the said Yacoob Seema Nessem, deceased, which estates inter alia comprised the following three immoveable Properties.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to be held at the respective premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, the 2 properties respectively bearing the assessment No. 2, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th August, the property assessed under No. 3. The Auction Sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of each days above specified.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, or tenement thereon, situate in Rutherfield Street in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba in the city of Bombay bearing the Assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about three hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side partly by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, and partly by the property of the Hon. Sir Albert Sassoon, on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on the north side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, and on the south sideby the property formerly of the said Rahma and Noam, and now of Mr. C. Tyabjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Jacob Esaac Dawood, and also all that piece or parcel of ground with the Messuage, or tenement thereon, situate in Ropewalk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2 the ground thereof measuring about one hundred and twenty-seven square yards and two-ninths of an of her square yard, and bounded on the east side by the said Ropewalk Lane, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, on the north side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel, and Solars Sassoon, and on the south side by the property of the Hon. Sir Albert Sassoon, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. F. Hoyer, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. and Shookoor Abrahim

And also, all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, or tenement thereon situate in Ropewalk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba in the City of Bombay bearing the assessment No.3, the ground the-eof measuring about two hundred and thirty-two square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, on the west side by the said Ropewalk Lane, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on the south side by the property of Col. Keatinge, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Beebee Khatoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. C. TYABJEE, Vendor's Solicitor, or to the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FEW BANJO LESSONS WANTED. Apply by letter to "ETHIOPIAN PIPER," Post Office, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :

44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

BOARDEAUX HOUSE:

PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSIES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they offer excellent value.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS their TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at their Offices in Dean Lane.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

Magnums	Rs. 84
Quarts, Rs. 42 ; Pints, Rs.	24
GRAND VIN. Fleur de Sillery	45 0
FINE SPARKLING	38 0
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup	32 0

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SPARKLING—HOCK NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
,, MOSELLE, do.	40 0	22 0
,, MUSCATEL	36 0	19 8
,, HOCK do.	36 0	...
STILL—MOSELLE, BRAUSBERGER	25 8	14 0
,, HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
,, MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
,, FORSTER THAMINER	34 0	...
,, RUDESHEIMER	27 0	15 0
,, HOCHHEIMER	24 0	13 0
,, STEIN WEIN	20 0	...

FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CLARETS—CHATEAU MOUTON	30 0	16 0
,, ,, RAUZAN	25 0	14 0
,, ,, PALMER	22 8	12 0
,, ,, LAROSE	19 0	11 0
,, ST. JULIEN	17 0	10 0
,, CANTENAC	15 8	9 0
,, MEDOC	13 8	...
,, PETIT MEDOC	10 8	6 8
,, HAUT SAUTERNES	23 0	12 8
,, BARSAC	17 0	9 8
BURGUNDIES—CHAMBERTIN, Red	32 0	17 0
,, NUITS, Red	26 0	...
,, MACON, Red	21 0	...
,, CHABLIS, White	26 0	14 0

SPIRITS.

	Rs. a.
COGNAC, Superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	33 0
COGNAC, Superior old Pale, Yellow capsule	29 0
COGNAC, PALE, White capsule	25 0
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22 8
OLD TOM, London Gin	21 8
IRISH WHISKY	23 8
SCOTCH WHISKY	21 8
GENEVA, in flasks, 1 dozen in a case	19 0

SHERRIES.

	Rs. a.
A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	33 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, pale	28 0
SHERRY, Blue seal, extra pale and dry	24 0
,, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour	23 8
,, Brown seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow seal	Excellent dinner Wines 19 0
,, Pink seal, Vino de Pasto	,, 16 0
,, White seal, Ordinary dinner Wine	16 0
MARSALA, Virgin	16 0
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	40 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Black Seal	36 0	...
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine	25 0	14 0
C. P. & Co.'s CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ASSORTED LIQUEURS in 1 doz. pint cases only	...	24 0
CURAÇOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	40 0	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40 0	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20 0	...
KILL THE CROW	24 0	...

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

DIRECTRESS .....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

SECOND NIGHT OF FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA.

Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS IN BURLESQUE.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH AUGUST 1872.

The Performance will commence with the Novelette Comedietta,

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW,

In which Miss Carry George, Mr. Lawrence, and the Company will appear.

The Performance will conclude with

J. B. PLANCHE'S BURLESQUE, ENTITLED,

ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WERE TWO KINGS,

With New Scenery and Effects, by Messrs. Freberger and Gillett ; Songs, Dances, Breakdowns, Quartettes, Duets, Choruses, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3		

Doors open at 8-15.

NOTICE!

On account of the lengthy Programme, the Performance this Evening will commence at 8-45, sharp.

Ticke's may be had and place secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

NOTICE.—Any person having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieutenant G. F. J. L. RUSSELL, with Regiment, are requested to forward the same within ONE MONTH from this date to the President of the Committee of Adjustment.

MAJOR FITZGERALD, 49th Regiment.

Mhow, 24th August 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 12, noon, at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 28th August 1872.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. European.

Bombay, 27th August 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,

Chemists and Druggists.

PIANOFORTES TUNED on MODERATE TERMS.—Apply W. H. JAMES (late of Kirkman and Co.'s, London), Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the well-known BURGUNDIES, shipped by Geiswelter and Pils—

Beaune, at per doz	Rs. 18 0 0
Chablis ,,	,, 22 0 0
Nuits ,,	,, 24 0 0

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FRANCISCO XAVIER DIAS, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted to sell and dispose of to PAULINA ISABELLA DIAS and JOHN DIAS, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants, his share and interest ; and the said Paulina Isabella Dias and John Dias have contracted to purchase from Framji Jeevanji Ashla Tokur, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, their respective shares and interest in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the public road leading from the County Jail to Mazagon, in Walpsandy, which said Piece of land Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 11, and bounded as follows : on or towards the east by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to Hajee Joyed Yusuf and Co., on or towards the south by the house of Boodia, and on or towards the south partly by the house of Majoo Maymatra and partly by the above vacant ground, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of Migu Dias, and are now in the occupation of the said Paulina Isabella Dias and John Dias and others. All persons having any claim or lien on any of such shares and interests are hereby required to send full particulars thereof to the undermentioned, on or before SATURDAY next, the 31st day of August, inst., failing which such contracts will be carried into effect, having regard only to those claims which may have been sent in pursuant hereto.

THACKER and CHALK,

Solicitors for the Purchasers.

FENCING KIT.

Foils ; Single Sticks ; HAND GUARDS ; LUNGING PADS ; Jackets ; Masks ; and ACCOUTREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH AUGUST 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	.....	176,618 6 0
Rates	17,34,445	984946 10 11	49,174 0 1	1034120 11 0
Duties—Town	9,03,300	3675 8 10	7,897 12 11	315,356 7 9
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	94,611 10 3	2,200 0 0	96,811 10 3
Do. Liquor	1,22,189	37,294 4 4	5 0 0	37,299 4 4
Conveyances	2,30,000	1,40,922 5 6	3,458 6 0	144,380 11 6
Do. Wheel Tax	2,11,358	139911 11 8	2,077 11 6	196,389 7 2
Market Fees	2,20,850	127381 7 11	7,348 9 3	134,730 1 2
Halalcore Cess	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Health Dept.	2,300	1774 1 1	389 14 0	81,193 15 6
Workshops	15,00,000	1500000 0 0	.....	15,00,000 0 0
Debt	.....	156328 8 8	.....	156,328 8 8
Deposits	1,80,000	75,348 2 3	3,578 3 11	76,926 14 2
Assessed—Fines	13,000	6,895 2 4	.....	6,895 2 4
Do. Receipts	9,748	18,752 9 10	796 10 8	19,049 4 6
Do. Fees	55,171	45,389 10 10	471 12 0	46,373 6 10
Do. Savings	2,148	3,671 8 9	93 12 8	3,765 5 5
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,9,3 6 11	.....	9,923 6 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	3740791 11 0	76,792 2 0	3817583 13 0

Grand Total Rs..... 3994202 3 0

Disbursements.				
Superintendence	1,23,403	75,494 14 0	.....	75,494 14 0
Assessment	50,883	31,726 1 2	.....	31,7 6 1 2
Collection Dept.	84,158	50,616 15 9	.....	50,616 15 9
Police Account	3,76,462	229890 2 4	198 8 8	230,065 10 10
Health Dept.	8,88,333	488410 2 1	15,323 15 9	493,834 1 10
Public Works—				
Establishment	75,072	42,049 15 3	33 0 0	42 073 15 3
Lighting	2,56,646	149683 9 7	23,048 5 6	189,731 15 1
Watering	1,19,941	86,930 3 4	12 0 0	86,951 3 4
Repairs, Roads	2,41,339	182466 14 4	25,635 14 9	208,102 13 1
Do. Buildings	3,938	177 15 6	10 14 0	188 13 6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	692 14 3	5 0 0	697 14 3
Water Works	70,29,4	1219308 4 10	100 0 0	121,308 4 10
Gardens	2,83,517	23 853 0 4	581 14 10	24,434 15 2
Vic. Gardens	3,000	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0
Workshops	.....	43,725 2 3	3,236 0 3	47,161 2 6
Debt	672,72	424576 5 0	60 0 0	424,636 5 0
Education	10,000	4,581 8 0	328 9 3	4,839 15 3
Deposits	.....	88,851 13 2	2,475 8 8	71,327 5 10
Advances	20,000	31,112 2 2	1,123 8 10	52,235 11 0
Plant & Stores	.....	12 6 11	.....	12 6 11
Miscellaneous	16,221	28,6 0 11	1,550 0 0	30,170 11 3
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1622375 10 3	.....	1622375 10 3
Total Rs. 33	3345156	3707855 13 0	71,181 4 4	3779037 1 4
Balance on 24th August 1872				215,165 1 8
Grand Total Rs.....				3994202 3 0

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Address, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	,, 10 8
MADRAS	,, 10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	,, 12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

NOTICES.

CALCUTTA.—NOTICE.—First class BOARD and LODGING at VERY MODERATE TERMS, No. 2, Middleton Row, Calcutta. A three-storied Bungalow, very commodious, and situate in one of the healthiest and best localities. Specially established under European management for Officers and Civilians, with suitable accommodation for Married Couples

BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per Share is PAYABLE at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before 1st September 1872, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed by the Directors.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged for any payments of Calls after the above date.

By Order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th August 1872.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be HELD on the Premises of the Mill, situate at Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at half-past three P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th June last.
2. To declare Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To approve the Draft Deed of Conveyance of the Mill to the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 21st, to WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 20th August 1872.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Office, in Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1872, at 3 P.M., precisely, for the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ending 30th June last.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who offer themselves for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 27th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1872.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation and to elect two additional Directors.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th August 1872.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 24TH to the 31ST INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to SATURDAY, 7th September, for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS and BOOKS required by the Company for three years, from 1st January 1873.

Samples of the Forms and Books can be seen in the Office of the Chief Auditor and Accountant, from whom information as to the estimated annual quantities required, and forms of tender, on which only tenders will be received, can be obtained.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no decision will be given as to the acceptance or otherwise of any of the tenders until the same have been submitted for the consideration of the Board of Directors of the Company in London.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd August 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batav

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for National Bank shares at Rs. 110, and Mazagons at Rs. 875. Other shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nos. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710 xd.
10,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ess. Issue	222½ xd.
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	232
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43-1/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-1/4	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,540
8,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	875
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	3,850	225 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,210
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,070
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	315
150	13,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,800
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,160
250	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
565	1,695	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co	6,800
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co	8,300 xd.
300	2,000	1,800	30 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,055
300	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	1,000
200	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co	1,185
200	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co	620
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
40,000	50	all	4½p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Karrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics Bl'd'g Co	32
2,000	500	all	40 pa	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay 14
.....	95	19½	do.	China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11d. to 7/32d.
Do. Credits ..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do....	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch...	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold ... 100 touch ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½ to 104¾
Four per cents	103½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	104¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1926-27	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
3 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	129

OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 27th July 1872.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	187 3 4	130
Goods	58 1 5	38
Electric Telegraph	1 4 7	0
	246 9 4	168

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bals	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	European (s)	Abram	Liverpool, July 26.
	Seaforth	Woodward	Calcutta, July 17.
	Assyria (s)	Smart	Kurrachee, Aug. 24.
	Mystic Belle	Benham	Liverpool, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Brisca	Mehemmed	Bussorah.
27	Sir Robert Sale	Estes	Calcutta.

The steamer Sphinx, to Trieste, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s) 2 cases haberdashery, S. J. Dossa & ; 1 cask glassware, Pelly & Co.

Andromeda, 1 hogshead portwine, N. F. Dhondy.

FROM LONDON.

Bertram Rigby, 51 casks porter, E. R. Mody.

Balkamah, 4 cases card thread, Abdoolally Shaik Adum ; 15 cases eau de cologne, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons ; 13 bales printing paper, Rhineo Lacha & Co. ; 220 cases oilmastowes, Hassom Allarakia ; 24 packages paper and envelopes, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co. ; 91 bales paper, M. Merwanjee & Co.

Valkyrien, 35 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikaddom ; 26 drums turpentine, Ebrimjee Sullamonjee ; 50 kegs sulphurate copper, Tespull Canas ; 15 cases matches, Tyebally Sultanally ; 2 cask hardware, Esmail Abdoolreman ; 5 cases matches, Mahomedally Abdoolally ; 9 cases sulphuric acid, Mohmedally Lookmanjee ; 30 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodbhoy.

Assyria (s), 18 packages ofmanstoves, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India (s), 3 bundles hides, Dawood Mahomed ; 120 cwts, horns, Peerbhoy Danjee ; 39 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co. ; 235 bags linseed, Gordhen Vulubdas ; 101 bales cotton, Manore Hurucknund.

Cella (s)100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee ; 1 bale cotton, Mynarjee Ebjee ; 700 bales colton, and 100 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co. ; 100 tons old iron, Framjee Sunda & Co.

Columbian (s), 100 bales wool, Nurseo Khatow ; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 19 bales cotton, Abdo I Reman Shroorjee.

Sir John Mandeville, 34 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

Euxine, 59 bales cotton, Jewee Luckmedas.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 50 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 15 bales hides, S. S. Mahomed & Co. ; 35 cases mother o' pearl shells, John Campbell & Co. ; 14 bundles hides, K. Nanooe ; 10 bundles aniseed star, C. Dewjee ; 15 bundles hides, Yacoob Goolamally.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 16 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Romonjee, Touche & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 35 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE

Columbian (s), 52 bales cotton, C. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 1 bundle shawl, Cayemally Tyebally.

Deoca (s), 63 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—Although the fair season may be said to have commenced since the 21st instant, we do not see as yet any activity on the part of the buyers for the interior as calculated to show their disposition of executing the long-held orders ; but when we take into consideration the inconvenience that attends to the communication with such of the districts, the roads leading to which are not still clear enough to permit them to send off the goods they may have, we are of opinion, like others, that after the termination of the month of Shravan they will most probably begin, to a certain extent, with the execution of the orders. As to their limits different opinions are held by both the holders and the dealers : some think that as the up-country people are discouraged by the late depression in the Liverpool market, they would never order at current rates, but would hold out in anticipation of a reduction in prices : others, on the contrary, believe it quite improbable, as they observe that the accounts are most favourable, and the amount of the consumption during eight months last is, as compared with the average figure of the same period for several years back, very poor. But it is most probable that the limits are in no way lower, but appear to be of a nature allowing the dealers to deal with a small remuneration.

GREY GOODS.—Shirtings : 40 in. 6 and 7 lbs. and 45 in. 9 lbs. are the only descriptions that command some enquiry in the bazaar, but their prices are barely maintained ; 54 in. 11 lbs. and 60 inch 12 lbs. are also in good demand, but as the stocks to first have been insignificant, no sales are being effected. Printers continue very dull, and prices have slightly declined. The only description in Madapollams engaging fair demand is 50 in. 5¼ lbs. (Buff-ends) ; the other kinds continue very dull. Jaconets are steady, and prices remain quite unaltered.

The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	30 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	6	6 to Rs. 4	7 0
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7 lbs.	,, 4	14 0 to	,, 4 15 0
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8¼ lbs.	,, 5	10 0 to	,, 5 11 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 8 lbs.	,, 5	11 0 to	,, 5 12 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 9 lbs.	,, 6	2 0 to	,, 6 10 0
,,	,,	50	,, 39	,, 10 lbs.	,, 7	2 0 to	,, 7 2 6
,, Printers	26	,, 30	,, 3 lbs.	,, 2	7 0 to	,, 2 7 6	
,, Mad'polams	32	,, 24	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 1	13 6 to	,, 1 14 0	
,,	,,	32	,, 24	,, 3 lbs.	,, 2	4 0	
,, Cambrics	50	,, 24	,, 5½ lbs.	,, 3	12 0 to	,, 3 13 0	
,, Jaconets	40	,, 20	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 1	15 6		
,,	,,	40	,, 20	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 2	2 0	
,,	,,	45	,, 20	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 2	7 0 to	,, 2 7 6
,, Muslin	40	,, 20	,, No. 16/7	,, 1	5 0 to	,, 1 15 0	
,, ,, (G.E.)	45	,, 20	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 2	7 0 to	,, 2 7 6	

COTTON.—The market closed dull, with very little doing.

The market for all counts of GREY YARNS continues very quiet, and prices have tendency in favour of buyers.

In METALS we have no change to report, and prices remain quite unchanged.

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 27th instant :—

750 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 5¼ lbs.	Rs. 3	13 0
1,000 ,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs. ,,	5 9 9
500 ,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs. ,,	5 10 0
500 ,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs. ,,	4 6 6
500 ,,	,, Madapollams	32	,, 24 ,,	3 lbs. ,,	2 4 0

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Mule, No. 40	per lb. As. 11
7,500 lbs. Water, ,, 30	,, ,, 11¾
900 lbs. Türkey Red No. 30	,, ,, 257/16

METALS.

5'0 cwts. Lead Pig	Rs. 11 9 0
25 ,, English Spelter	,, 10 4 0

COTTON.

50 Candies New Dhollerah (ready)	Rs. 206
25 ,, ,, ,,	,, 206

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—27TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th August, 6-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th August, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th August, 1-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 minute.

Via Turkey, 26th August, 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th August, 6-43 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 27th August, 3-25 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 17 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th August is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 54	0 6
,, Galle	9 29	1 1
,, Kurrachee	0 37	0 9
,, Madras	1 5	0 3

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 27th August, 11-50 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th August, 1-59 P.M. ; via Turkey, 26th August, 5-50 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Turkey, one without date. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fera ; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 30'000, rainfall 4 cents.

TUTICORIN, 27th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, thermometer 90, barometer 29'74.

MANGALORE, 27th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 86, rainfall 33 cents.

CARWAR, 27th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind light south-westerly, thermometer 80, barometer 29'88, rainfall 25 cents.

VINGORLA, 27th August, 6-40 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west moderate, thermometer 84, rainfall 42 cents

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Roe, Colonel, Advocate-General, Madras, on leave, from Madras.
Walker, Surgeon, P. W. Department, Bengal, on leave, from Punjaub.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept. 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 9	3 P.M.	No arrival packet.
Australia	,, 2	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Aug. 30	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday	Aug. 30	Monday	Oct. 2
,,	Sept. 6	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 27	,,	Dec. 2
Monday	,, 30	,,	Dec. 5
,,	Oct. 7	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday ... Sept. 9	Tuesday ...	Nov. 19
,, ... ,, 23	,, ...	Dec. 3
Tuesday ... ,, 8	,, ...	,, 17
,, ... Oct. 22	,, ...	,, 31
,, ... ,, 5	,, ...	1873 Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
,, ... Sept. 2	Saturday ...	Nov. 14
,, ... Oct. 19	,, ...	Dec. 16

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular, No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Friday ...	Aug. 30	Friday ...	Sept. 6
Monday ...	Sept. 30	Monday ...	Oct. 7
,, ...	Oct. 28	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	Nov. 25	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	Dec. 23	,, ...	,, 33

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ... Aug. 30

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE,

Wednesday ... Sept. 4

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	.....	Rs. 42	0 0
Half Year	..... *ditto*	,, 24	0 0
Three Months	..... *ditto*	,, 14	0 0
One Month	..... *ditto*	,, 5	0 0
One Week	..... *ditto*	,, 1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—August 25th, at Osmorwtee, the wife of F. Wright, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EASTON—PARTRIDGE—August 27th, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Maule, Alexander B. Easton, to Sarah, youngest daughter of R. Partridge.

DEATH.

BEYTS—August 25th, at Middle Colaba, Jane, the beloved wife of J. N. C. Beyts, Esq., Paymaster H. M.'s late Indian Navy, aged 46 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEARSON—August 21th, at Simla, the wife of Colonel G. Pearson, of a son.

SCOTT—August 22nd, at Lahore, the wife of W. H. Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GIBBS—COLLINS—August 13th, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. T. Moore, M.A., Mr. James Gibbs, engine-driver, Government Tramway, Soane Irrigation Works, to Madeline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. M. Collins, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Oonao.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1872.

IT must be regarded as a high privilege to Government to wash its hands of the direction of the municipal affairs of the city of Bombay. The people and the times alike demanded a large measure of reform and a careful attention to the finances. Civic progress was demanded such as Government could not and did not give, and a municipality was instituted seven years ago under a law which gave Government all the power and the people the privilege of paying all the rates and taxes. This system could not work, because under its operation the great mechanical law was violated of placing friction in places where it should have had no existence, and where it could not be overcome except by the employment of unnecessary power. The system failed, and with its failure the usual recrimination has occurred : Government are saying to the Bench of Justices "you did it," and the Justices reply to Government "you didn't do it." The time for reform has arrived, and again we say that Government enjoy a high privilege in washing its hands of the municipal affairs of the city. In the exercise of this privilege Government has doubtless asked itself whether the city of Bombay is ripe for undertaking the responsible duties of civic government, and if it is assured that the city may be trusted to take charge of its own affairs, the only question that remains is to provide it with a fit constitution. If Government has decided that the city can be trusted to govern itself, then it is its duty to entrust the preparation of a new municipal bill to an officer whose views quite coincide with those of Government. Now it is notorious that the member in whose hands Government has placed the preparation of the municipal bill has placed himself out of court upon the question of municipal reform by publicly announcing that Bombay is unfit for representative government. What he has announced privately may be left to the imagination. The honourable member in charge of the new bill is of opinion that a compound form of government is the correct thing for Bombay, a form of government in which power will be hidden somewhere about the municipal offices while responsibility will be nowhere. The old objectionable and proved incompetent form of government is intended to be resuscitated in a somewhat new dress. A paid Council is to be brought on the stage ; a sort of second captain of the ship, who will be hanged instead of the first captain if anything goes wrong. Under this form of government come what may, or happen what will, the Government of His Excellency in Council will have the still further privilege of acting as censor of the civic institution of its own creation, and of again saying to the city "you did it, and you must be hanged."

The sum of the matter is, that in all government there must be direct responsibility ; either the city must be responsible or Government must be responsible. There is no safe middle course, and the Tuckerish nature of the new bill will give pleasure to nobody but the Honourable Mr. Tucker. Even the irresponsible Council will be dissatisfied with their position if the members are worth their gold-mohur fees, and if they are not worth their gold mohur fees they will have no right to a place in the Council. The *concessions* of the new bill are such as to disgust the most competent men, for their competency for their duties in the Council would be of no use in situations where they held no power and were not saddled with responsibility. Competent men would not stand for Oomercarry or Girgaum, and if they would not do so incompetent men will fill their places. This reflection occurs to us just now on a review of the competent men of Bombay. We have looked over the list of those who have struck into the practical vein of the rock of civic progress and are astonished how few there are who have exhibited any clear views of the most urgent wants of the city. The overwhelming number of *financiers* compared with practical progress workers is lamentably great. Is the Council to be filled with financiers ? And if all are to be financiers who is to take charge of the great works with which we are threatened ? Not men without power and responsibility surely ? For if this is to occur, woe betide the city ! The finances will soon run into unremunerative channels and the city will be loaded with a debt that will bar all progress. Government will say "the people have elected their own representatives in the Council and the people must bear the consequences, Government are free." But it is not so ; Government will not be free if by its own action it has prevented the formation of an effective Council and has placed all power in the hands of an irresponsible officer as the Honourable Mr. Tucker's bill contemplates. Everything in the municipal bill that takes away from the efficiency of the Council proves the inefficiency of the Government that passed the bill. Already do we hear the embryo members of the Council ridiculed everywhere : in social meetings and in the press the great Parsee member for Cammatteepoora is singled out as an object of derision. We will not pretend to say how the new collective Council will be lampooned. Something of this sort is perhaps inseparable from every form of local government, but we contend that it is the duty of Government to prevent the new Council from becoming contemptible in its own eyes, and this the new bill will not do, for we take it that enough has already appeared to show that the members of the Town Council will be contemptible in the eyes of the Honourable Mr. Tucker himself, and that he wishes them to occupy just this position and no other. He has already said virtually that the proposed Council will not be fit to govern, and it is on this hypothesis that he has framed his constitution. If the Council is not fit to govern, then neither is it fit to be a Council. If Government retained the direction of municipal affairs in its own hands the chief executive would find no difficulty in securing the advice of the most intelligent and practical minds in the city to aid him in his work. Then wherefore the Council ? If a Council is conceded which is to be made representative, then why not trust it ? But there is no such thing as *conceding* a municipal government. When Government releases itself of the heavy responsibility of ruling the city, it takes to itself a privilege and confers a boon upon itself. If the city secures any privilege at all in receiving charge of its own affairs, it must be because the representatives of the people are more competent for the work than the Government that hands it over. If the city's representatives are less competent than Government, then it is going against good government to hand over the interests of a very large population to men who are unfit for the duty imposed upon them, and the general population will have a grievance against Government. It is no excuse that Government conceded anything to the city in consequence of the clamour for representation, which it felt could not be conceded on the higher ground of right and public good. There is now, as there always was, a direct responsibility upon Government for the municipal government of the city, and the ill or good results of any legislative measure must lie at the door of those who make the law. To be beneficent that law should be in accordance with the public wants and should be capable of being worked for the public good. If it cannot be judged by this lest it is a bad law, and unless in its farther progress through the Council the bill of the Honourable Mr. Tucker should be remodelled in its constitutional clauses so that it may place both power and responsibility in the proper quarter, it will fail in its intention, not perhaps the intention of its framer, but of the Government, whose honest desire we believe to be to give the city a workable and an improving constitution.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

OUR attention has been called to an article, given in another column, on Dr. Livingstone's discoveries, which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 2nd August, but not in the *Pall Mall Budget* of that date. It will be seen that the writer calls attention, as we have done, to the fact that the greater part of the geographical information conveyed in the Livingstone-Stanley letters is not new, and he even goes so far as to say that none of it is new except the statement that the River Rusizi runs into and not out of the Lake Tanganyika. This, however, is probably an exaggeration. We have not seen Stieler's Hand Atlas, to which the writer refers ; but we are pretty sure, that it is only safe to say that Lakes Bangweolo and Moero, the Rivers Luapula and Ruffira, and Cazembe's country with the district of Rua are all the features in that district of country which had before been mentioned by the Portuguese explorers and by Livingstone himself. The *Pall Mall*, however, is right, in a certain sense, in saying that the Livingstone-Stanley letters contain no new information except that about Tanganyika ; for of the new rivers and lakes mentioned, we really learn nothing except their names. Our London contemporary is wrong in saying that Burton was positive that the river Rusizi runs out of Lake Tanganyika. When on that lake he came to the conclusion that the river ran into it, though circumstances prevented him from getting to the end of Lake Tanganyika. Since then he has seen reason to doubt the correctness of his first conclusion, but he has never been "positive" about it one way or another. As to the lakes in the great valley 300 miles to the west of Lake Tanganyika, the more one considers their position the more likely they appear to be the head waters of the Congo.

WE find that blame has been most undeservedly thrown by a daily contemporary upon the Government of Bombay for having, as alleged, kept back, for some time, from public knowledge, the letter of Dr. Livingstone addressed to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the late Governor of Bombay. That letter only reached Bombay by last mail, and as the Governor is at Poona, and it was placed here at the disposal of the press on Friday, it cannot be said that any time was lost, by Government at least, in communicating it to the public. The communication in question appears to have been posted at Marseilles, in the letter box of the Grand Hotel Nouilles, on the 21st July last. Such is the evidence of the post marks upon its envelope. A sceptic might say it was strange that this letter was not posted at Suez along with the note for Dr. Wilson, and might ask whether it had been kept over in order to receive some finishing touches during the period when the delicate state of Mr. Stanley's health required him to pause at Marseilles. That, however, would be hypercriticism, and it might as well be asked why the letter was sent to Bombay when Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was in England. There seems to be no want of promptness at least about the present Government of this Presidency.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

No disturbance has occurred yet at Drogheda.

Belfast was tranquil during Saturday and Sunday.

The potato disease is at present alarmingly prevalent.

The

THE SIND HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As many articles on the subject of Cavalry in general have appeared in your columns, may I be allowed to write a few lines on the Sind Horse, touching on a point which I fancy has never yet been advocated though the medium of the press, but which nevertheless, owing to the late subversions and innovations introduced into the Sind Horse, is none the less important.

What I wish to advocate is that the regiments of Sind Horse may be allowed to take their turn in the reliefs, and I will endeavour briefly to point out both the justice and expediency of the system.

Under the old "regime" the Sind Horse was considered as a local corps, and consequently an officer joining it did so with the full knowledge that Jacobabad was for the future to be his permanent station. He had to cast away all hopes of gaiety combined with a healthy climate, such as we find in Poona and other equally festive stations, and he had to run the imminent risk of having his constitution ruined and his brain addled by trials which might have called forth murmurs of complaint from Job himself. Under these circumstances it was no very extraordinary fact that volunteers did not pour in from all quarters for so undesirable a spot: and baits had to be held out to induce men to go. Shadows of hope were consequently placed at the end of the "pons asinorum," which had to be crossed, which, when you tried to grasp them, taunted you and gibed at your fruitless endeavours to hold them, and after having raised your hopes to the highest pitch have now vanished for ever.

The inducement held out was promotion on the frontier guaranteed officially in a *Government Gazette*.

I will not attempt to criticize the withdrawal of this promise as it has already been done in your columns, but will commence at once to point out the benefits to be gained by the adoption of the system which I wish to advocate.

Now that the Sind Horse officers have lost the privileges of promotion on the frontier for which they risked their health and all enjoyments of life, it would be only fair to allow them to share the privileges extended to their fellows. No officer would consent to be banished to a place like Jacobabad without hopes of some benefit accruing from the same, so now that the Sind Horse has, like the jackdaw in the fable, been plucked of all its choicest feathers, I am sure that both the officers and men would be only too delighted to get a change to some spot a little further removed from the pestiferous atmosphere of the river Styx, where they might be enabled to renovate their spoiled plumage.

So far for the justice of the thing; and it now remains to point out its expediency.

It is, I think, an undeniable fact that men's minds are greatly improved by travel, and the ideas of a man who has moved about and mixed with the various phases of society are more extended and liberal than those of a man who has been all his life tied down by the local trammels of his own little Peddlington.

The mind that is never acted upon by external influences becomes narrow and straitened, and prefers to keep on in the noiseless tenour of its way than to advance keeping stride with the age.

This is the fault of the system which imprisons a man in a half-redeemed wilderness all his service, instead of allowing him to have prospects of change from time to time, and giving him an opportunity of mixing with the world and studying and emulating the good point of those with whom he may associate.

I might add much to what I have already urged, but as I do not possess the "running pen" of a Horace or a Cicero, I have only attempted to insert the thin end of the wedge, and I leave it to a weightier hand to drive it home.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM KATTYWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must premeeze, as my young Scotch friend says, that this will not be as lively or clever a letter as you are entitled to receive from your correspondent, or indeed as you are favoured with by "Oomedwar," but then I have two excuses to offer—first, I try to be truthful, and then I am ill—"Maclean's disease," "Civilian on the brain," like the other fashionable complaint "dengue" is very contagious. Although I am a great sufferer, I must give you the last news—something like Meer Ameer's death, to you perhaps, and not quite in its first blush with us. It is, however, pucka—as it has been spread all over the station by a burly native on the best authority. The P. A. is really going home—passage taken and all that, and a Civilian—the Acting Chief Secretary—is to reign in his stead. Now you can understand the cause of my attack—another Civilian; but after all Government may be right. We want something heavy, steady, more weighty at the top of the ladder here. Then the country you know—for you have lately been taken notes in it—is or ought to be in a very disturbed state and requires being kept down by a strong Civilian. It has been a marvel to us all how you had the pluck to go about the country without even a "Guiky sowar" to protect you. Why the P. A. was obliged this year, when travelling down as usual in the hot weather for sea bathing, I believe, to the coast, to be accompanied by a large force of Regulars under the command of a Lieut.-Colonel. I have been unable to verify a story as to sentries having been placed round bathing machines at Porebunder, Mangrole and Veravul, and am inclined to think that is a Rajkote shave; but something must have been up or the tax-payer would not have had to stump up in these hard times for carts for some 200 troops. I've hit it. Perhaps the Regulars, Lieut. Colonel, &c., were all ill and required sea air and bathing! It can't be that the Chiefs or people are in any way disaffected. Such could not be under present paternal rule. When the known most incompetent ruler in the province has lately had his name added to the list of great men in the rolls of the 'Star of India," and the "Kheroos" are thinking of the jolly fun they some day hope to have in the new Purdhan Court, when the Girassias and Chiefs begin their first innings! No, No. There must be some political reason. You have told us that the 7th Regiment is to be added to the province. What for, says every one, not in the secret? *I* know—of course your correspondent knows everything—but I'm not going to tell yet. The country people say those old fogies, Laing and Barr, not only got through 1857-58 without new troops, but offered to give up what they had. Then there was another sort of paternal government. You even observe, as you seem to write pretty good English and are fond of grammar, that a paternal government is of two kinds, like a noun. Why, I'm getting quite bright. The attack is going off. I was going to observe that Civilians are also like nouns, being of two kinds—heaven-born and competition-born. Now I have no objection to the first, who is, you will admit, of lofty birth and therefore a gentlemen I presume. I don't think they are *all* fit to take command of the Channel fleet, as our old friend Lord John Russell thought he was, nor are they all capable of acting for the Bishop, although he is high. Nevertheless the H. B. may develope into a respectable Political. The Competitionwalla?—well you had better ask Darwin—my private opinion is that in the matter of competition the first conception was good, but as far as my experience goes "parturint moutes, nascitur ridiculous mus."

Kattywar, 10th August. S. K.

RAW MATERIAL FOR HUMAN BODIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday there is a question quoted from the *Boubay Guardian*, which I now reproduce:—

"Here is a flower-pot, with earth in it, and a seed or shoot in that earth. The whole weighs 10 pounds. In two or three years the plant grows large, and the whole weighs 30 pounds. Where have the extra 20 pounds come from?"

Probably the additional weight came to it in the same way that the Editor of the *Guardian* personally gathered additional weight since he was only a very few pounds in his nurse's arms, that is to say, *it was put from outside.*

The *Guardian* may really have been very astute and knowing in putting this question, and I may be a very stupid person not to see the force of it; but I avow that I have done my best to see its analogy to the other question, the absurdity of which it was intended to demonstrate, and have failed in a hopeless manner.

The "previous question" was this:—If the total weight of all the human beings that ever lived on the face of the earth exceeds at the present moment the whole weight of the earth itself, how can the earth possibly furnish the raw materials for the total weight of material bodies which are to rise at the last day—where is the surplus material to come from?

I repeat that I utterly fail to catch the point of the analogy, for in the case which has been so complacently submitted by the *Guardian*, there is a periodical addition of water, and probably of earth too; and as the plant grows, its numerous pores absorb air, moisture, which become converted into tissue, which again absorbs more, thus steadily adding to ultimate weight. On the other hand, no one has seen any extraneous operations at work which similarly nourish and increase the dimensions of the earth, and add to its weight. (A friend from the Emerald Isle suggests accretion of matter by means of aërolites, but as he has already apologized, I shall not say more about him.) The plant in effect is living and growing; the earth is doing neither; and so in which direction is a man of ordinary capacity to seek for the analogy which the *Guardian* has cunningly discovered by his penetration? If there are other people who are in the same state of fogginess as myself, then we will all of us conclude that the smart reply of our protective hebdomadal is no reply at all.

26th August. SADDUCEE.

ADDRESSES TO RETIRING COUNCILLORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can from personal knowledge endorse the statement of your correspondent "M." in to-day's issue that the scurrilous and abusive article in the last number of the *Rast Goftar* on Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and his son has roused a general feeling of indignation and disgust against that newspaper. On the very face of it the article bears the evidence of spite and malice; and while the writer labours through long columns of matter to put on the mask of a friend of truth, virtue, and justice, the "trail of the serpent" is seen over it all, and the venom froths up from every line. Not only are Mr. Byramjee and his son besprattered with low abuse, but their friends, admirers, and all having the remotest connection with them are described as the lowest of the low. When I mention that the *Rast Goftar* has for some time past omitted no opportunity to revile Mr. Byramjee, and that the present is but one of a series of scurrilous attacks upon him, you may easily form an opinion of the character of the newspaper in question. I see your daily contemporary publishes to-day a letter bearing a very remarkable "family likeness" to the article in the *Rast Goftar*. I think your contemporary ought to have consulted its own dignity before admitting into its columns what I have reason to know to be an unfounded calumny.

27th August. D.

"BOMBAY PARODIES."—No. 1.

AFTER MACAULEY'S "IVRY"—AT A RESPECTFUL DISTANCE.

I.

Now glory to the Governor from whom appointments are,
And glory to our Sovereign Queen who sent him from afar;
Now let there rise the sound of instruments of string and wind,
O'er all thy burning sultry space—thou sunny land of Ind;
And thou Bombay—our own Bombay—emporium of traders,
Whose ancient walls once stood the shock of numberless invaders,
Rejoice! the spark of happiness is fanned to glowing embers,
The Legislative Council's made, we know who are the members.
Hurrah! hurrah! say this and that, we do not care a judge,
Hurrah! hurrah! for Wassodew, for Bythell and Meeruf.

II.

Oh! how our minds were fidgetting before the message came,
We each gave our opinion, but named a different name.
Sir David's gone, and Appa Saheb no longer has employ;
But oh! alas! they've turned out Byramjee Jejeebhoy,
While Munguldas and Kennedy, Sir Jamsetjee and Forbes
Continue still as "Honourables" and brightly shining orbs
Like stars above to glow in light, elucidating meetings,
And speaking till their throats require those lozenges of Keating's.
But still we cry, although, alas! we have a sort of grudge,
Hurrah! hurrah! for Wassodew, for Bythell, and Meeruj.

III.

Long, long before the verdict came the people wrote and wrangled,
The papers, like the Yankee play, with star-like notes were spangled,
And some said this, and others that—but all said it was true
That no one could be better than Narayen Wassodew—
But oh! the countless names they brought was really quite appalling
Of Mussalmen and Goanese, and men of every calling.
And "certainties" were freely backed by men of sporting nature,
For sporting men who back a horse can back a legislature.
But still that doesn't prove that they can equally well judge,
So then hurrah! for Wassodew, for Bythell and Meeruj.

IV.

And Bythell—worthier none than he to represent our trade—
To have at heart its interest, and wield for it the blade
For Bombay is the queen of all who trade in Eastern lands;
Though old Calcutta heaveward turns her eyes and clasps her hands,
Though she may weep, and cry aloud, and dare us to our face,
There's none can doubt that we—Bombay—have got the highest place.
And Meeruj, may he fill his seat and able counsel give,
To please the men who see in him their representative.
Let people point and laugh and sneer with demonstrative nudge,
But still hurrah! for Wassodew, for Bythell and Meeruj.

V.

Ho! citizens of Bombay town! Ho! ye from the Mofussil!
Pray that their Councils may be wise, and they may not do us ill.
May they improve, may they improve, may they redeem all laws and regulations,
That may embitter citizens of all degrees and stations.
May trade and commerce flourish well! and may we see the hour
When Moslem's sons, hate cast aside, shall rise to fame and power!
And when our slums and open drains—the curse of every nation—
Shall never more befoul our town—or rob our population!
Hurrah! hurrah! let people prate—we do not care a fudge,
Hurrah! hurrah! for Wassodew, for Bythell and Meeruj.

PAUL PRY.

BOMBAY.

WE notice that by a slip of the pen, we wrote, on Monday, of the new series of lakes, which are now said to be the head waters of the Nile, as lying 300 miles "East" of lake Tanganyika, when "West" was what we intended to have written.

FAIR.—A fair will be held to-morow at the Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on account of the Gowali Agiarus holiday.

LOCUSTS AT GOGO.—We observe that the other day a number of locusts appeared at Gogo, but no damage was done to the crops.

KAIRA.—Mr. Oomedram Runchordas assumed charge of his office as Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kaira on Thursday last.

CHOLERA.—Two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Monday—one at Nowrojee Hill and one at Mount Road, Mazagon.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—On Monday there were thirty-three European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT BROACH.—The quarterly Criminal Sessions at Broach was to commence yesterday, under the presidency of the newly-appointed Assistant Judge of Surat.

THE GUN ACCIDENT.—The clerk Fernandez who was accidentally shot on Monday, and who was supposed to be dying on Monday evening, was doing rather better yesterday.

STRIPES.—A Hindoo named Narayen Cunboo, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive twelve stripes, for stealing a silver neck ornament belonging to one Kubeer Ebram.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a Hindoo named Laljee Narotum sustained serious injuries about his head and chest by two bags of rice falling on him at Mandvie. The man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

TRESPASS.—John Bray, an European, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with trespassing in the European General Hospital, and was fined two rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

FIRE.—On Monday night a fire broke out on the second storey of a house situated in the Hanuman Lane, which was soon extinguished by the neighbouring people. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 50.

ABDUCTION.—Goolabchund Vrijlal, a mehta in the service of one Ebrahimjee Futtabhoy, yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Chotalal Hemchund, whom he charged with enticing away his lawful wife.

ADULTERATED COTTON.—The Veerumgaum correspondent of a Surat paper writes—"Our cotton market is very dull now-a-days. The cotton exported from Jallawar and some other Kattywar States is very frequently found adulterated with dirt and kuppas."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussora per s.s. Koina, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 2 P.M.—Mails for Vingorla, Cannanore, Tellichery, Calicut, and Cochin, per s.s. Mula, will be closed to-morrow, at 10 A.M.

VAGRANCY ACT.—John Wilson, an European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was sent to the Government work-house.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Roberts and Owen Williams, seamen of the ship J. P. Smith, where charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed one Anundrao Venayek, a clerk, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of dishonestly misapplying Government currency notes, of the value of Rs. 5,000, belonging to Mohunlal Jogidas, moonim to a wealthy Marwaree merchant.

THE HUNT AFTER THE PUNJABEE.—The Punjabee whom the police tried so hard to capture on Monday, and the hunt after whom was described in yesterday's *Gazette*, escaped, we learn, during the night. It is supposed that he swam round the point, and landed at some lonely place far from the cordon of police who were set to watch on the beach.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Keshowjee Purshotum was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, with keeping a common gaming-house, and twenty-one others with gaming therein with dice and money. The defendants were convicted, and the keeper of the house was fined fined five rupees, and the rest one rupee each.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 287 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these, 52 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Session, 199 from the Magistrates of Police, 33 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 196 were natives, and the remaining 91 were Europeans.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE AND MR. FAWCETT.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Gujerat Mitra* says—"Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee is the soul of the Bombay Association. Next year this gentleman is to go to England, on behalf of the Association of which he is the secretary, and on behalf of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, to give evidence before the Select Committee. There is a wonderful number of general and vague assertions in the mouth of Mr. Nowrojee, and I recommend him to study carefully before venturing to appear before Mr. Fawcett, who, though he has no eyes, can see like a man who has a hundred eyes."

CRICKET—"POONA" V. "OUT-STATIONS."—This match was commenced yesterday on the Gymkhana ground. "Out-stations" went in first and scored 83. "Poona" then went to the wickets and put together 162. When stumps were drawn "Out-stations" had commenced their second innings. 2 wickets were down for 45 runs. We are glad to be able to say that the fielding of Poona was much better than last week, but towards the evening they were getting loose again, which we hope they will correct to-day. The match is to be resumed at 11 o'clock. The band of the 1st Grenadiers played during the afternoon, that of the 2nd Grenadiers will play to-day on the ground.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 27.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR BRUSSA, Captain Mehemmed, sailed on the 26th instant for Bussorah with fifteen deck passengers.

THE SHIP SIR ROBERT SALE, 704 tons, Captain James Eales, sailed yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of 22,440 Indian maunds salt, 50 bales twist, and sundries.

THE SHIP SEAFORTH, 1,189 tons, Captain W. E. Woodward, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (July 17th) with a cargo of 23,322 bags rice, 600 bags sugar, and 675 bags gram. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

TELEGRAMS received from Colombo yesterday morning state that the steamer Arratoon Apear, 1,535 tons and 250 h.p., had been engaged for the sum of £800 to tow the disabled steamer Atalanta from Chilaw to Trincomalee, where ships of the largest size may lay securely during the S. W. Monsoon. There is a Government dock, and large stores are kept for the use of ships of the Royal Navy. The port charges are the same as at Colombo, and provisions of all kinds are abundant and cheap.

THE SHIP INKERMANN, 1,303 tons, Captain Kirk, arrived on the 26th instant from Calcutta (July 15th) with a cargo of 21,112 bags rice, 1,035 bags sugar, 350 bags gram, 270 bundles gunnies, 111 bags calli, 1,805 bales jute, 3 packages medicine, 11 kegs tobacco, 4 bundles twine, and 2 cases wearing apparel. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. The captain of the vessel reports having encountered bad weather throughout; severe squalls from N. W., with tremendous seas in the Bay of Bengal and towards the Line.

THE *s. s.* EUROPEAN, 1,799 tons, Captain G. P. Abram, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (July 26th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 21 cases hardware, 9 cases medicines, 2 cases threads, 50 cases pipes, 2 casks wire 165 packages piece goods, 159 packages twist, 4 casks copperas, 251 packages machinery, 9 casks tiles, 5 cases boots, 39 cases wine, 200 casks powder, 4 cases umbrellas, 3,764 bundles hoop iron, 158 casks rivets, 10 packages bolts, 3 cases glassware, 100 kegs lead, 385 bars iron, 10 bales canvas, 10 cases plaister, 140 bundles iron sheets, 61 casks fire-clay, and 380 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A Graham & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	AUG.—SEPT.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 40 m	2 5	Wednesday ... 28	0 8 m	3 6
8 33 a	0 9		1 24 a	0 1
8 57 m	3 1	Thursday 29	1 25 m	3 7
8 13 a	1 1		2 58 a	0 8
9 50 m	3 3	Friday 30	2 39 m	3 10
9 20 a	1 8		3 55 a	1 3
10 28 m	4 6	Saturday..... 31	3 33 m	4 5
10 19 a	2 2		4 36 a	2 2
10 58 m	5 0	Sunday 1	4 19 m	5 0
10 50 a	3 3		5 5 a	3 1
11 23 m	6 6	Monday..... 2	4 56 m	5 4
11 25 a	3 11		5 35 a	3 10
11 54 m	8 11	Tuesday..... 3	5 31 m	5 9
11 55 a	4 6		6 2 a	4 7

Moon—New, 3rd, 5h. 43m. A.M.

LEWIS'S COMPANY IN A BURLESQUE.

LAST night this company appeared in burlesque before a numerous audience. The scenery, dresses, acting, singing, and dancing were of a very superior kind, and a good two or three hours' amusement may be obtained at the Theatre to-night, when the burlesque will be repeated.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER OF A WOMAN IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the City of Bombay, concerning the death of a woman named Annie De-Souza, who was found dead in her bed on Friday night.

The policeman who arrested Luis at Mahim stated that he met him walking in the direction of Bandora. Luis made a statement to the effect that he had stabbed deceased because he was enraged. Luis was then brought back to Bombay.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, described the wound found on the woman, and said he considered death might have ensued from her injuries.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till Friday next.

THE LOVE GROVE NUISANCE CASE AGAIN.

IN the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of the Justices of the Peace of Bombay to "speak to minutes of decree" in the recently decided case "Varjeewundass Madhowdass v. The Justices of the Peace." He said—I have been instructed to mention a matter referring to the terms of your Lordship's recent decree of the 15th August. In that decree, your Lordship, in providing for the payment of damages, directed that so long as the nuisance in question should continue, the defendants, the Justices, should pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 300 per month. We now apply——

Mr. Anstey (for the plaintiff)—Before going further, I should question whether my learned friend is regular in making this application. We have been served with a notice certainly, but I, at least, have not been furnished with any copy of the minutes of decree to which my learned friend is speaking. I presume there are minutes, and that he is speaking to them, but if he is not, then any application now is premature. The notice served was stated to be to review your Lordship's judgment.

Mr. Justice Green—To review my judgment?

Mr. Anstey—Yes, the notice certainly was to review your Lordship's judgment. We said that that could not be done, and then it was said "the defendants would speak to the minutes of decree;" but unless these minutes be extant I cannot see how I am to speak to them.

Mr. Marriott—I believe the minutes are not yet drawn up.

Mr. Justice Green—This matter was mentioned to me in Chambers, but I said that anything to be done in the way of adding to the decree must be done in open Court. I do not know whether the minutes of decree are drawn up—it is not my place to draw them up—but if they are not, I think they can scarcely be referred to.

Mr. Marriott—The terms of your judgment are perfectly understood and well-known by all the parties.

Mr. Anstey—No, they are not.

Mr. Marriott—I apprehend that drawing the minutes up would not place the matter in a clearer light than it is at present.

Mr. Anstey—It is not clear to me. If the minutes were drawn up, your Lordship would see that this was an attempt to re-hear the case upon a particular question—viz., whether, your Lordship having imposed a particular penalty, that penalty is to be converted into a contract for long terms of years or months; and I do not see how that can be done.

Mr. Marriott—This is a matter in which I apprehend the Court will entertain the opinion that though the mere formality of drawing up the minutes has not been performed, yet the application I intend to make may be heard just now, as the circumstances of the case are so well known.

Mr. Justice Green—I do not see how you can apply unless there are minutes to speak to. When I heard the matter first, I was not disposed to discourage the application, because I thought it was possible it might be consented to, but I do not think we can hear it until we hear the decree.

Mr. Marriott—A correspondence has passed between Messrs. Leathes and Crawford and Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, and the matter was left very much in this way, that the plaintiffs did not pledge themselves to any particular course.

Mr. Anstey—I beg your pardon. Your notice was to review the decree, and we distinctly said we would not.

Mr. Marriott—We requested the Prothonotary to set the matter on Mr. Justice Green's board "to speak to the minutes of decree," and we said that we should apply to Court that, so long as the defendants have to pay Rs. 300 a month, the damages awarded by the Court, they should be allowed to use the plaintiffs' property at Love Grove. Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile replied that the proposal was altogether unsatisfactory, and suggested that we should apply to the Court if we thought we had any chance that the application would be listened to.

Mr. Anstey—The reason why I insist so strongly upon the necessity of observing the forms in this case is for the following reason. From what I recollect of what your Lordship said it was certainly imposed as a penalty, *nomine pœna*—that if the defendants did not obey the order of the Court, then they had to pay so much as a penalty. Now, it is proposed by them to ask for compensation—a compensation which will give them the right to keep the property in perpetuity and use it for godowns, barracks for workmen, or, in fact, in any way they pleased. Are we to be consulted in the choice of the tenants? Is it to be a tenancy at will, or are they to be empowered to grant a tenancy for years or months?—a course which would be inconsistent with your Lordship's order, which is that on and from the moment that the nuisance is removed the penalty ceases, and the property reverts to the plaintiff. Even if the minutes were before your Lordship I would say that there is no power to go into the matter, and I am sure your Lordship will make no order anent this affair except making the defendants pay the costs of an unprofitable application.

Mr. Justice Green—It seems to me that if I granted the application it would be incorporating an elaborate lease with the decree. I certainly framed the decree on the footing that the Justices were not to be entitled to this possession that they seek.

Mr. Marriott—What we ask would be in fact very much to carry out the terms of the contemplated compromise which unfortunately fell through.

Mr. Anstey—It is too late now to talk of a compromise which was contemptuously rejected by Mr. Narayen Wassudew and his friends.

Mr. Justice Green—It is evident I can do nothing with the application if both parties are not agreed.

Mr. Anstey—We are certain that if we gave our consent to such an application the premises would be flooded with halalcores just as the water-course is flooded with sewage.

Mr. Marriott—I am instructed to say that that objection could not possibly arise, because a part of the arrangements would be that the premises should not be used improperly. It seemed to my clients that the effect of your Lordship's order to pay the plaintiff Rs. 300 a month would be to allow him, by letting or otherwise, to make additional profit out of his property. There is a probability that though the premises may be deteriorated, the plaintiff might succeed in letting them at a reduced rate, whereas your Lordship has already fixed Rs. 300 a month as their full value.

Mr. Anstey—Your Lordship said nothing of the sort—indeed, had you done so, it would have been inconsistent with the fact that the defendants themselves are assessing us at this moment on a rental valued at Rs. 350 per mensem. Nothing was said about the full value—it was *nomine pœna*, and no other way.

Mr. Justice Green—I do not see what I can do in the matter.

Mr. Anstey—Especially as the defendants are about to appeal.

Mr. Marriott—No, we are not.

Mr. Anstey—Yes, you are. The defendants have already given it out.

Mr. Justice Green decided that action was premature until the minutes were ready, and decreed the costs of the application against the defendants.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following cases were disposed of yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

LALCHUND RAMDYAL V. KHEOCUPNJEE HURDEO.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,101, the balance due on an adjusted account. The defendant has been living out of the Court's jurisdiction; but this circumstance was not brought to the notice of the judge who received the plaint as it ought to have been. His Lordship remarked there was great negligence on the part of plaintiff's solicitors in not calling the attention of the judge in chambers to the fact that there was a difficulty about the question of jurisdiction. The service of summons upon the defendant through the post was clearly proved. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,101, with interest and costs.

HIPPOLYTE FOURINER V. MAHADOWDAS GHELLA.

Neither party appeared, and the case was struck out by order of the judge in chambers.

There were only two short causes set down on Mr. Justice Gibbs's board, which were struck out or postponed.

THE following cases were decided before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green:—

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK V. AMEERCHUND CULLIANJEE.

Mr. Farran (instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter) appeared for plaintiff; no appearance for defendant. Mr. Farran said the case had been before the Court on the 13th August last, but the hearing was adjourned until the 27th, with a direction that notice should be sent to Merwanjee Framjee, the attaching creditor.

A clerk in the office of Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, deposed to serving the notice upon Merwanjee Framjee's solicitors at Merwanjee's desire.

Mr. Farran mentioned that the suit had been filed for the sum of Rs. 1,184, with interest, being the balance due in respect of a redraft dated 9th December 1870, endorsed to the plaintiff. This redraft had been handed to the defendant by a clerk of Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, but he would not accept it then, but went to the office of Messrs. Martin, Tennent, and Co., and paid Rs. 600 on account. The note was subsequently presented for payment at the due date, and he said he had already paid part and would go to the same office and pay the remainder. The attachment in the case was not put in till after a considerable time had elapsed after the bill was presented, and the whole difficulty had arisen from the defendant's non-acceptance of that bill. When interest had been mentioned to the defendant he said the accounts current were not served upon him, and that therefore he could neither accept the bill or pay interest.

Merwanjee Framjee said he had paid Rs. 700, not Rs. 600, as stated, and he produced a receipt to that effect. He said also that he had been always willing to pay the bill if accounts current were furnished to him, and that as there was an attachment issued which was not removed he had been only obeying the orders of the Court.

Mr. Justice Green said the defendant should not in the first instance have refused to accept the bill, and he therefore gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,084 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 8th February 1871, less interest on Rs. 700 from the 24th January 1871. As the attachment had not been removed, no costs could be awarded against the defendant. Interest on the decree at 6 per cent.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE V. MOROBA RAMCHUNDRA AND OTHERS.

In this case, a service of summons was proved upon one of the defendants, and after witnesses were heard, a decree was given against the defendants for payment of Rs. 5,000 with interest at 12 per cent. from the 16th October 1865 till date of payment. Costs of suit were allowed to plaintiff, and power to sell, under the direction of the Commissioner, certain property to meet the liability due to him was given to the plaintiff, who was ordered to give the balance, if any, to the defendants.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK V. RUTTONJEE NOWROJEE COMRIGHUR.

Mr. Inverarity (instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) appeared for the plaintiffs; no appearance made by defendant, upon whom service of summons was proved. The plaintiff sued for Rs. 3,770, the balance due in respect of calls of £4 per share made by orders of the Court of Chancery. Orders and a list of contributories of the Bank were put into Court.

Mr. Thomas Fisher Pannett said the sum due upon the call was Rs 4,120, for 130 shares at £4 each, but the defendant had paid up Rs. 350.

Decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 3,770 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st November 1871. Costs allowed against defendant, and 6 per cent. interest on judgment till payment.

COMMERCIAL BANK V. CAWASJEE PESTONJEE DALAL.

Mr. Inverarity (instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) appeared for plaintiff. The defendant appeared personally and put in his schedule admitting the debt. It was remarked by Mr. Inverarity that in the schedule the defendant had entered his full liability to the Bank—viz., £25 a share—whereas all that the plaintiff had asked was £10 a share. Decree was given for Rs. 3,900, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 1st March 1868, on Rs. 3,000 till 5th February 1869, and interest at the same rate on Rs. 2,700 from the 5th February 1869 till judgment, the defendant having paid Rs. 300 on the latter date; 9 per cent. interest was allowed on Rs. 1,3.0 from the 1st November. Stay of execution.

This concluded the short causes before Mr. Justice Green.

THE GHOST OF AN OLD BOMBAY MILL.

LALLUBHOY VALLUBHOY AND OTHERS V. COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR, THE HON. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court on Saturday last, before Sir Charles Sargent, acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, on behalf of one of the defendants, Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, moved for a rule absolute in respect of a petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against a decree made in the above cause on the 11th January 1872 by Sir M. R. Westropp and Mr. Justice Bayley. On the 1st May 1872, the learned counsel had obtained a rule *nisi* directed to the plaintiffs and defendants other than the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, requiring them to show cause why a certificate that the value of the property in dispute exceeds Rs. 10,000 should not be granted to the petitioner, and why, if the certificate be granted, execution of the said decree of the 11th January 1872 should not be stayed until after the determination of the appeal, and why a transcript of proceedings and evidence in this case should not be transmitted to the Privy Council as part of the proceedings in this appeal. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared on behalf of certain of the plaintiffs and defendants to show cause against the rule.

The petition of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, above referred to, on which the rule *nisi* was granted, states that on the 6th November 1861, the plaintiffs, shareholders of the Throstle Mill Company (of which Cowasjee was perpetual secretary and manager, receiving a commission of 5 per cent. upon sales effected by him,) presented a bill of complaint on the Equity Side of the late Supreme Court, which was afterwards amended, praying *inter alia* that the company might be declared to be dissolved. An answer was put in to the bill by Cowasjee Nanabhoy and other defendants. The cause came on for hearing before Sir M. R. Sausse, then Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Couch. On the 26th January 1863, their Lordships made a decree in the case, whereby it was ordered that the Throstle Mill Company should be dissolved from the 6th November 1861; and it was also ordered that the matter should be referred to the Master in Equity to take an account of the management of the company's affairs by Cowasjee Nanabhoy under certain Gujeratee articles of agreement. The Court reserved the consideration of further directions and costs until after the Master should have made his report. Cowasjee Nanabhoy, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and other defendants to the bill of complaint were advised that the decree of the 26th January 1863 was erroneous, and they therefore appealed from it to the Privy Council, praying that it might be reversed or varied. The Privy Council reported as their opinion that the said decree ought to be varied by the insertion of the following words:—"And this Court doth also, but without prejudice, reserve until further consideration the question whether Cowasjee Nanabhoy is entitled to any, and, if any, what compensation in respect of the engagement in the articles that he (the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy) should have the management of the partnership and should be the agent and broker thereof during his life." The decree of the 26th January 1863 was accordingly amended by this Court as recommended by the Privy Council. The Master in Equity having made his report on the 29th August 1869, the cause came on for further consideration before Sir M. R. Westropp and Mr. Justice Bayley on the 30th September 1870. The Court took into consideration *inter alia* the question whether Cowasjee Nanabhoy was entitled to any, and, if so, what compensation, for the determination of his office as manager of the Throstle Mill Company. By their judgment in the said matter the judges decreed by a decree bearing date 11th January 1872 that Cowasjee Nanabhoy was not entitled to any compensation in respect of the engagement in the articles to the effect that he should have the management of the partnership and should be the agent and broker of it during his life. It was from this decree of the 11th January 1872 made by Sir M. R. Westropp and Mr. Justice Bayley that the petitioner applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and that the decree should not be carried into execution until after the determination of the appeal.

It appears that the Privy Council further ordered that the decree of this Court of the 26th January 1863 should be varied by inserting at the beginning of it the following words:—"This Court doth declare that the charges of fraud and dishonesty against the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy in the bill of the plaintiffs are not proved by any evidence in the cause, and that the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy ought to receive from the plaintiffs the costs of and occasioned by such charges; and this Court directs the same to be taxed accordingly, but reserves any direction for the payment thereof until the further consideration of this cause." It further appears that in pursuance of the decretal order of the 26th January 1863, the then Master in Equity, Mr. George Taylor, sold the mill of the company, with the appurtenances and the lease of the ground, to Ghellabhoy Padumsey for Rs. 7,31,000, out of which he paid debts and liabilities of the company amounting to Rs. 1,17,000. He had accepted from the petitioners as security for leave to appeal their shares or interest in the proceeds of the sale and Government paper at the rate of Rs. 500 per share; and had subsequently accepted bonds in lieu of the securities, which bonds are still in the present Master's possession to the amount of Rs. 4,50,000.

Mr. Macpherson urged that the execution of the order appealed against should be stayed. There could be no question that the value of the property in the suit exceeds Rs. 10,000. Cowasjee Nanabhoy claimed two lacs of rupees as compensation, whereas the Court decreed that he was not entitled to anything. He was anxious that the funds in Court should not be distributed amongst the shareholders, and that execution of the decree should be stay

6 per cent., which is about the interest on the French loan; and the cautious persons in England who are quite content with 6 per cent. are deterred from French investments by the continual turbulence of the country, its chronic want of a steady Government, and by the possibility of a renewed Continental war. Last time the subscriptions to the French loan were not large, but then they were profitable. All who contributed to it were able to dispose of their scrip at a premium, and many of them did so. Probably the vivid remembrance of recent profits may induce many of the subscribers on the last occasion to subscribe again; but such winnings do not substantially affect the great investments of the country. We do not expect a sufficient amount of the French loan to be taken here to cause any serious drain upon the Bank. In that aspect we believe its effect will be trifling.

Secondly,—the payment of the deposit on so large a loan, both in this and other markets, will, like all other transfers, slightly affect the value of money. Money in a state of transition and locomotion is not so efficient—will not do so much work—as money in a settled condition, the holders of which can rely on it, and make use of it with confidence. A slight rise in the value of money might be expected from this cause, but nothing serious. Upon the whole, it is but a shifting of capital from one set of lenders to another, from the bankers to the subscribers to the loan, to the holders of the subscription and their bankers—so that beyond a slight dearness of the day nothing is expected from the change of hands.

Thirdly,—our money market, along with the money markets of the world, will be affected if the French loan should largely attract new money—new napoleons, new five-franc pieces—from the hoards of the French people. How far it will do so is a most perplexing problem. Our own supposition, which we offer only subject to doubt and discussion, is that the hoards of the French peasantry properly so called will hardly be touched on this occasion. The saving middle class of France—a most wealthy body—will, we believe, unlock all their resources, and as some part of this will be in coin, the result will be a general cheapening of money in the European markets, because the supply is augmented certainly in some extent, and possibly considerably.

Fourthly, however, there is an inverse effect of the subscriptions of French capitalists, which on former occasions has been considerable, but is not enough remembered. These do not as a rule hold their means in cash, but in interest-bearing securities of a marketable character, and if they sell these securities here—and sell them somewhere they must—they will subtract the proceeds from the resources of our market, and as far as we can estimate, we should be inclined to believe that the increased demand on the London market thus produced would at least counterbalance any share of ease which that market may derive from its share in the augmentation of the resources of the money market by the addition of new coin from the hoards of the French people.

These are all the momentary effects, and they amount pretty much to this—that the present panic in the money market will pass away, and that then the causes acting in favour of easiness will counterbalance, or there about, those acting in favour of cheapness. But there is a farther and more permanent cause which should be carefully considered. The money raised by this loan is to be paid to Germany—indeed it is known that to facilitate the exit of the Germans from French territory the French Government is anxious to expedite that payment, and that it already holds a large sum ready in hand for that object. The effect of the loan will be to give it a farther such sum. And every payment to Germany gives to the German Government, in the present state of exchange transactions, a large credit in England. The first great payments last year were made in this manner:—

	£
Cash paid at Berlin	316,000
Commercial and banking bills principally payable in London	32,915,000
Notes of Bank of France	5,000,000
French gold	4,360,000
Five-franc pieces	2,521,000
Bills of foreign banks	272,000
German money	1,831,000
Total	47,215,000

The effect of this, and of other like payments, has been to give the German Government a great cash credit in London, varying in amount as the bills matured and became due, but always, and even still probably, large. From week to week, for nearly a year past, this has been one of the most important characteristics of our money market—perhaps its most important—certainly its most peculiar characteristic as contrasted with other periods. And for a long time to come this characteristic will be augmented. We shall have a large German credit—probably a larger credit than ever—in this market, and shall be always liable to have great sums taken from us for coinage purposes, or to make a military chest, or for general military purposes, whenever the Berlin Government likes.

And there is this difference between the state of things last year and this. Last year it was, or we may reasonably suppose it was, a great object with the German Government to enable France to pay her money, and to get it all her loans. But as each payment is made that reason has less and less force. When the whole of the last loan is subscribed and considerable instalments paid on it, the German Government may fairly think that they are quite sure of getting their money. There is no question now of going into the market; capitalists have made themselves responsible for the payment, and no doubt they will effect it. On the whole, therefore, the German Government is sure to get its money. It has not so much to gain by facilitating French operations as till now it has had. On the contrary, possibly the Germans may say—"We do not wish that the French should fancy they can pay everything so very easily; if they can pay without great effort the indemnity of the old war, they may fancy that they can pay without much pain the debt of a new war; we should like to make that payment a little difficult—to make the French Government for certain, and the French people if possible, know what we can do and what we cannot." And if the Berlin Government chooses to trouble the European markets it can do so, and for many months will be able to do so when it likes. Last autumn, as we all remember, out of inadvertence, and without intending it, it caused much commotion. No one, at least no one in England, can say what the plans of the Berlin Government are or may be; we sincerely hope they will exercise their great power carefully and heedfully; we hope that they will wish on all occasions to give as little trouble as is possible to European finance; but we cannot be sure that they will act thus. They may think it their interest to make the French feel their difficulty, and if they think so, they will not scruple to disturb Lombard street.

LORD MAYO.

The last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains a very laudatory notice of the late lamented Lord Mayo. We extract from it the following account of his death, which contains a few details which if not entirely new are now given authoritatively, and also the concluding paragraph of the article, which sums up the writer's estimate of him:—

On the 8th February the Viceroy arrived at Port Blair, where he landed and spent the morning in making inspections, after which he returned on board. After noon he landed again and made further inspections, which occupied him till five o'clock. It then became a question whether he would ascend a height named Mount Harriet, above Hopetown, whence there was a magnificent view of the Andaman group. Fatiguing as had been the work of the day, Lord Mayo determined that he would mount the hill, which is 1,153 feet high. A solitar pony was procured for his Excellency's accommodation, who, however, made much objection to riding up while his attendants went on foot. The ascent was soon accomplished, and the party rested until sundown in a summer-house on the top, enjoying the fine evening and the charming panorama. All the way up, the murderer, hidden among the bushes, had travelled side by side with his victim, seeking an opportunity, which did not at that time occur, of executing his fell design. How it was possible for a convict at his own pleasure to separate himself from his fellow-prisoners and go up Mount Harriet, we have not seen explained; but there is no doubt that the assassin did so, notwithstanding that he was already a convicted murderer, and had been sent to the settlement to expiate the crime of destroying one of his countrymen in pursuance of a family feud of long standing. An Afghan by birth, his name was Shere Ali: his former crime having been committed within the British border, he was tried and punished for it; but as these feuds, and the bloody deed to which they lead, are looked upon as venial, and indeed reasonable, by his race, his sentence had long rankled in his fierce mind. On hearing that the Governor-General was at the settlement, he resolved to kill him, and exerted his naturally keen powers of observation in discovering which of the party was the nobleman whom he had devoted to death. The night fell while the visitors descended the hill. Torches had been lighted, and the Governor-General, having descended to the shore, was being escorted along a small jetty to where a steam-launch lay ready to take him off to the ship. Two of the staff were waiting on the pier-head; Lord Mayo, preceded by torch-bearers, and closely attended by his private secretary, and followed at a distance of about fifteen yards by two other officers, was proceeding along the jetty; the escort of eight policemen was following in rear, his Excellency having walked ahead of them now that the jetty had been reached and the party was about to embark. This was the opportunity which Shere Ali seized for accomplishing his horrid purpose. Gliding, undistinguished in the darkness, along the pier, he passed the escort and the officers who followed behind the Viceroy; then, leaping like a tiger on to Lord Mayo's back, he stabbed him in two places, either wound being sufficient to cause death. Some confusion, of course, ensued, but it was only momentary. The lights, or some of them, were extinguished, the murderer was secured, but the wounded Earl of Mayo either fell or threw himself over the pier into the water, which was there about two feet deep. He was there observed standing up, with the manner of one collecting himself after a fall, and brushing the hair out of his eyes; at the same time he was heard to say, "It is all right," or some reassuring words. But to Major Burne, his secretary, who ran to help him out of the water, he said simply, "Burne, they have hit me." He was then placed on a truck in a sitting position, but fell back apparently in great pain. Attempts were made to stanch the bleeding, and then, after a very short consultation, it was resolved to carry him to the boat, and take him on board the Glasgow. While being borne to the launch he murmured something which was understood to be, "Lift up my head," and these were his last words. It is believed that he died while he was being placed in the boat; but nevertheless he was held in a sitting position; his clothes were cut off that the bleeding might be more effectually stopped, and his legs and feet were chafed. By the time the launch reached the Glasgow all doubt was at an end: Lord Mayo was dead.

Major Burne, Lord Mayo's faithful private secretary, was by his side in his last moments. The Viceroy was warmly attached to this officer, who had laboured with him and for him incessantly, enjoyed his confidence, shared his anxieties, and was his companion in hours of relaxation. It is hoped that the sufferer was conscious of the attentions of this devoted friend; and it is a source of satisfaction to his bereaved relatives that Major Burne was near to witness his last sigh.*

Thus it pleased Providence that a valuable life should be cut short while its labours were in the flood, but were far from reaching their height. Yet, though the martyred Viceroy knew chiefly the toils and anxieties of seed-time, without being permitted to see the harvest—though his career in India was brief in respect of time—his work was not the less effectually done. If to give a new stimulus to the life of Government in all its departments—if to think out and initiate great and benevolent designs—if to set an example worthy of imitation by rulers in all time be meritorious, then Lord Mayo has earned a place in history as a most illustrious servant of the Crown. His achievement must not be measured by days. The brief period of his greatest usefulness was so rich and fruitful as to have been more productive than many a long and useful life. He designed so much and so well that to execute thoroughly all that he showed to be right and practicable will employ generations. As it is said of some of the world's greatest authors that they have so condensed thought and so accumulated wit and portraiture, that a page from their works may furnish matter for the volume of one less gifted; so we may say of Lord Mayo's work, that every subdivision of it will expand so as to employ hundreds of those whom he has left behind, or who are yet to be born. He began a new era in Indian history; his spirit must be felt there for many a year to come; he being dead will yet speak, and be powerful for wise and beneficent government. Men, thoroughly impressed by his superior mind, and convinced of the soundness of the great principles which he put forth, seem to have bound themselves to follow out those principles as determinedly as if they had solemnly made oath on the cross of his sword. There can be no doubt that the work of this one man will one day prove a blessing to millions. It was his fate to labour; other men will enter into his labours. In this world there was no reward for him beyond the consciousness that he was doing his duty. If there were no world but this, such a lot would be enough to paralyse exertion, and to make all careless about well-doing: but men such as he whom we have been contemplating do not look for their meed here; his cruel death will not undo the great influence of his life; generous minds will admire and strive to imitate him, looking not to what he suffered, but to the enduring service which he was enabled to do.

* Mr. Strachey, writing of Major Burne in his 'Minute,' says—'He was not only the best private secretary that I ever saw or heard of, but during the last three years he has performed with great ability and rare discretion, as confidential assistant of the Viceroy, a greater amount of public business, of a most difficult and delicate kind, than has fallen to many men in India. I sincerely trust that his services may be recognised as they deserve."

THE MIDDLE-PARK SALE.—Fourth Day, Friday.

The last day of this extraordinary sale will be remembered as producing the highest prices that have ever occurred in turf history. Blair Athol, of whom Mr. Tattersall said in his opening speech that he was the best horse in the world, realized no less than 12,500 guineas. This is the largest sum ever realized for a horse in any country. For some weeks past it has been often discussed what Blair Athol and Gladiateur would realize, and it was the general opinion that the son of Stockwell would make the most money. The question, however, was soon decided today, for it did not take more than two minutes to sell Blair Athol, while Gladiateur was bid for in even hundreds and fifties for twice that time, and was eventually knocked down to the last nod of Mr. "Harcourt" (an assumed name). We may, nevertheless, say with satisfaction that both the French-bred and the English horse remain in this country. Immediately after the hammer had fallen to the last bid for Blair Athol, and Mr. Tattersall announced the purchaser as the representative of the New Stud Company, the crowd gave vent to their feelings in a spontaneous burst of cheering, which must have astonished Blair Athol almost as much as when he heard the cheers of 100,000 people after winning the Derby. Gladiateur, who won the treble event in a very bad year, was also secured for England by the gentleman before-mentioned. Passing on to the mares—Seclusion, now 15 years old, the dam of Hermit, looked so well that she might easily have been taken for six or seven years younger. She was started at 500 guineas, and went rapidly up, until, amid a round of cheers, she was finally knocked down to Mr. H. Chaplin for 2,500 guineas. Rose of Kent, a splendid-looking mare, went to the New Stud Company, and Reginella, also a grand mare in every point, showing all the power of the King Toms, was sold for 850 guineas, and well worth the money. Tunstall maid, the pet of the late Mr. Jackson, of Fairfield, was secured by Mr. Walker, who made the first and the last offer, evidently determined to have her at any price. 1,000 guines for a 16-year-old mare is a long price; but she has bred a lot of winners, including Jock o'Oran, now the property of her purchaser. Touchme-not, like all Touchstone mares at this sale, found plenty of bidders and a customer at 750 guineas. Thalestris, winner of the Cesarewitch, fetched only 300 guineas, whereas Gratitude, who was beaten by her in the same race, was sold for 1,000. The reason, however, is obvious—the one being by Newminster, and the other by Pyrrhus I. who has never made much of a name. Q. E. D. was brought for Mr. Jardine, who intends putting her to Adventurer. Rosa Bonheur, for whom Mr. Blenkiron gave 2,000 guineas, has not thrown a foal since Knight of the Garter. Seclusion's colt made a good price, and was bought by Mr. T. E. Walker. During the four days' sale the mares came into the ring looking more like weight-carrying hunters than brood mares, which we usually see brought up without a brush having been laid on them. The arrangements were ably carried out, and the present Messrs. Blenkiron will keep up the *prestige* of the establishment. The total amount produced by the sale was 102,005 guineas.

STALLIONS.

Amsterdam, by the Flying Dutchman—Uranie, by Idle Boy (Sir H. Tufton)	400
Blair Athol, by Stockwell—Blink Bonny, by Melbourne (New Stud Company)	12,500
Breadalbane, by Stockwell—Blink Bonny, by Melbourne (German Stud Company)	6,000
Dundee, by Lord of the Isles—Marmalade, by Sweetmeat (Disputed bid)	
Gladiateur, by Monarque—Miss Gladiator, by Gladiator (Mr. Harcourt)	7,900
King John, by Kingston—Dinah, by Clarion (Mr. Pain)	720
Lord Harewood, by King John—Ada, by Knight of St. George (Mr. Sefton)	250
Maraysa, by Orlando—Maliban, by Whisker (New Stud Company)	750
Saunterer, by Birdcatcher—Ennui, by Bay Middleton (Mr. Pain)	2,100
Victorious, by Newminster—dam by Jeremy Diddler, granddam by Voltaire—Lightning's dam (German Stud Company)	250
Warlike, by Weatherbit—Heroine of Lucknow, by Nutwith (New Stud Company)	200
Mandrake, by Weatherbit—Mandragora, by Bataplan (Mr. Weatherby)	2,100

—*The Times.*

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

The following letter has been addressed by the two Metropolitans to the Earl of Shaftesburry, in reply to the memorial forwarded to them by his Lordship on the 29th of June last:—

"Lambeth Palace, July 22.

"My Lord,—We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial respecting the use of the Athanasian Creed in the public service of the Church, dated June 29, and signed by your lordship and by about 7,000 other lay members of the Church of England. That part of the creed which contains what are commonly called the damnatory clauses has long been the subject of discussion, and the present memorial shows that these clauses still give great offence to many faithful members of our Church. Indeed, there is no great section of our Church which has not intimated its readiness to accept some change in order to remove the offence. The Ritual Commission, agreeing substantially with the Commission of 1689, has recommended an explanatory rubric to this effect:—'The condemnations in this Confession of Faith are to be no otherwise understood than as a solemn warning of the peril of those who willfully reject the Catholic Faith.' All the Professors of Divinity in the University of Oxford—namely, Dr. Mozley, Dr. Heurtley, Dr. Pusey, Dr. Ogilvie, Dr. Wright, and Dr. Liddon—have concurred in the following explanatory statement,—'That nothing in this Creed is to be understood as condemning those who by involuntary ignorance or invincible prejudice are hindered from accepting the faith thus declared.' The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury also has appointed a committee to consider the expediency of drawing up a synodical declaration explanatory of the sense in which these clauses are used. We find, however, the impression to be very general that none of these explanations would meet the requirements of the case.

"The Church of England differs from other Churches, including the Church of Rome, in the frequency of the use of this creed before large congregations.

"Under all the circumstances, we are prepared to assent to the course now recommended to us, though it may have some inconveniences; and we beg leave to assure the memorialists, through your Lordship, that our endeavours will not be wanting to bring this difficult question to a satisfactory solution. While we think it right to pay due attention to the legitimate scruples of those who, through their zeal to maintain the truth as it has ever been taught by the Church of Christ, feel great anxiety respecting any change, we shall be able to devise some plan which will meet the wishes of that other large body of persons who object to the solemn use of words which they regard as unauthorized, in their most obvious sense, either by the letter or the spirit of Holy Scripture.—We have, &c.,

"A. C. Cantuar.

"W. Ebor.

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G."

SNAKE-CHARMING IN LONDON.

(Frank Buckland, in *Land and Water*.)

Snakes are regarded with horror and repugnance by the generality of man and womankind, and for this reason, their habits and instincts have not been sufficiently studied. Snakes may be broadly divided into poisonous and not poisonous. As a rule poisonous snakes will get out of man's way if not attacked or insulted. I do not recommend people trying to tame poisonous snakes, nor do I advise them to charm them after the fashion of the Indian jugglers, though, as has been often shown, these poisonous snakes are generally "doctored" as regards their fangs before the exhibition takes place. There is now in London a gentleman who has as charming family of pet snakes—harmless, of course. This gentleman's name is Mann. He is a professor of music, and lives in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea. Mr. Mann called on me a day or two ago at my office, and requested me to give him assistance, as he has got into a bother with his neighbours about keeping his snakes.

Anxious to be of service to this gentleman, I called at his house in order to examine his snakery. He placed in the middle of the room a large box, which was carefully locked. He told me the box was always locked, unless he or his wife took out the snakes to feed or examine them. The first he produced from the box was a very fine common British snake (*coluber natrix*). His snakes have all got names, and this one's name was Julia. Julia not long ago laid thirty-six eggs, which were hatched out successfully. The next was also a common British snake. The ring round the neck was very bright in this snake. She rejoices in the name of Sylvia. Sylvia is very good at frogs; lately she ate nine frogs, seven large frogs and two small, at one meal, one after the other. Mr. Mann has also two other common snakes, whose names are Proteus and Beatrice, or her of the golden hair. This modern snake-charmer then dived his hand into the box, and brought out an exceedingly lively brown-coloured snake. The head is remarkably pretty and lizard-like, and it has the power of moving the head very quickly from side to side; the eye is also remarkably brilliant. This snake was brought from Jamrach; it is called a Lacertine, and comes from the coast of Mogador, Northern Africa; it is perfectly harmless. Mr. Mann has had the lacertine about twenty months. It is a pretty elegant creature. It feeds on white mice.

Mr. Mann then showed me the gem of his collection. It is a remarkably handsome Brazillian boa, measuring between five and six feet long, and weighing from twelve to fourteen pounds. The name of this snake is "Cleo," short for Cleopatra. Continual handling and petting has caused this snake to become most remarkably tame, and I think there can be no doubt that she knows individuals. When placed on the table "Cleo," would not come to me at all, but glided away to her master, who was sitting at the opposite side of the table, and stretching her length from the table to the chair, gradually pulled her long length on to him. She then glided up his right side, and folding her coils round his neck, placed her head close to her master's face, and there she lay for some minutes quivering her black forked tongue with evident pleasure. Mr. Mann's two little children, aged five and six respectively, then came into the room. They immediately ran to the snake and began playing with it, kissing it, and pulling it, calling it "Cleo; dear Cleo." "Cleo" was then made to glide on the floor; the children ran after her and picked her up, and the little girl picking her up put her round her neck like a boa. (I wonder if this was the origin of the word boa.) "Cleo" evidently enjoyed the fun as much as the children. It was very curious to see these two little children encircled in "Cleo's" ponderous folds, reminding me much of the celebrated statue of the Laocoon, and if I recollect right the marble children in the statue are represented as about the same age and size as Mr. Mann's two children. "Cleo" is a particular favourite of Mrs. Mann's, and I saw a very nice photograph of her, with "Cleo" coiled round her neck. I subsequently saw Mrs. Mann in this attitude, with her pet snake. "Cleo" has shed her skin several times, and it is curious to remark that she has shed her skin ten times in two years. Mr. Mann has the last skin shed. It is quite perfect, and as thin as tissue paper, and I should think would make good pattern for fancy lace work.

"Cleo" feeds principally on pigeons. If a pigeon is put into her cage, and she is not hungry, she seems to make friends with the pigeon, and will never attempt to eat it. Should, however, a fresh pigeon be put into her cage, she will devour it instantly. She feeds once a fortnight, and two pigeons will last her for about this time. Mr. Mann has observed that when let loose "Cleo" always tries to climb upwards, whereas the lacertine always seek the ground. "Cleo" most certainly knows her master and mistress. Once, when they went out of town, "Cleo" was sent away. She pined, and would not feed during their absence. When Mr. and Mrs. Mann returned, after six weeks' absence, "Cleo," on hearing her mistress's voice, instantly rushed out of her box, curled herself round her, and kissed her face. She evidently recognised her kind friends and protectors.

Mr. Mann has also another large Indian python, but this snake is not very well, and has private apartments to itself in a leather carpet-bag. The snakes will feed out of Mr. Mann's hand. The common snakes eat frogs, and frogs only; the lacertine eats white mice; the python delights in guinea-pigs. Altogether I was exceedingly pleased with Mr. Mann's collection of snakes. By his very successful snake-taming he has opened up quite a new chapter in natural history, and has shown what persevering kindness will do in taming snakes, poor creatures which have hitherto been thought to have little or no intelligence.

CROCODILE SHOOTING IN NORTH QUEENSLAND.

(*The Field.*)

Spolling along the banks of the Pioneer river, about nine miles from its mouth at Mackay, in N. Queensland, early in July, 1870, I caught a glimpse of a good sized crocodile lying basking on a small spit of muddy sand projecting about twelve yards into the river, 100 yards ahead of me. Under the cover of a bank of sand and some brush tea tree growing upon it, I stalked within eighteen yards of him, and, aiming three inches behind his fore paw, gave him two bullets as quickly as I could, one after another, from a 12 gauge C. F. breech-loader (a smooth bore.) He gave a lash with his tail, and made a sound something between a grunt and a feeble roar, but, to my delight, did not move from the spot. I reloaded quickly, and walked out from my covert to within a few yards of him, when I found that, though not dead, he seemed paralyzed as to his fore legs, but still able to lash his tail with some force, and raise his body up on his hind legs. Having wounded another in the same place a few days before, that had managed to scramble into the water, I still felt quite uncertain of bagging him; so, as I was in a better position to see it, being more over him, I took a shot at his eye, but, allowing too much for the rise, made a bad one, hitting him just above the upper lip, which, of course, had no vital effect. This left me with only one more bullet, and, as I could not tell whether he was more than stunned for the time, and I wanted to put him out of pain, I gave him a charge of No. 3 shot behind the shoulder. But this did not seem to affect him in the slightest, and I began to despair of being able to "kill him intirely" at all; so, determined to have something to show, I tried to cut off one of the horney projections on his tail; however, there was too much "life in the old dog" for that, and he sent me spinning into the water. I then tried with my last bullet to hit the spine, and, standing close over him, fired straight down at the back of his neck. He did not move, so I thought I would try his mouth, which was wide open, as when I first saw him, and which he had kept open all the time. I got a piece of stick, and put it well across his jaws, and freely confess that the scrunch with which he came down upon it, and the way he shook it, startled me considerably; though he had scarcely any teeth, he fairly crunched it to splinters. I had no knife with me large enough to make any deep impression, so I fired another charge of shot in behind his shoulder, and this, from being discharged so close, seemed nearly to finish him. I was now able to cut the last four inches off the tip of his tail, though he still had sufficient power to draw it several times out of my hand while I was doing it; but I think a good deal of this movement must have been merely muscular action, without the animal having any feeling left in him. I rode out on the following day with a string to measure him, and found him lying quite dead, exactly as I had left him; in fact, he had never moved from the spot where I first saw and shot him. From the tip of the nose to the tip of tail he was 15 ft. 3 in., and his girth just in front of the hind legs was 6 ft.; his skull, which I have kept, measured 2 ft. 2 in. long, without the skin, and 14 in. in widest part. I found on examining it that he had been shot before; two bullets had broken away a large piece of the bone just above the right eye and between it and the temple, but had failed to strike the small cavity that contains the brain. As far as I could make out, he had been shot about three months before by a neighbour, Mr. C. E. Romilly, who has been very destructive amongst the crocodile on the Pioneer, having killed some fourteen in the last eighteen months, varying in size from 15 ft. down to a baby of some 20 in. . . . .

Its nest was like a haycock in shape, about 3 ft. 6 in. high, made of half-decayed leaves and vegetable matter, over which the female is said to blow water to keep up the fermentation, which under the tropical sun causes the heat to hatch the eggs. Sixty eggs were taken from this nest; they appeared to me rather smaller than those I saw in Egypt, about 3¼ in. long by 2¼ in. in breadth, both ends the same size, and bluntly rounded. It is curious to think of a monster like this—aye, and sometimes twice his size—having once been contained in such a small piece of eggshell.

Hearing there was a travelling photographer in Mackay, I poured some corrosive sublimate down the throat and into the wounds of my "defunct saurian," as he was locally termed, and he kept perfectly sweet till the following day, when we produced an admirable likeness, which shows him exactly as he lay when I first saw him. On dissection I found nothing in his stomach except eight or ten large stones, the size of a fist—no food whatever; but I have found the shells of five river turtle inside one. There were only two sound teeth, the rest being lost, probably through age and the previous wounds. The points of the others were decayed off in the jaw bone, showing the young teeth, of which these animals are provided with sometimes four, one beneath the other, in one socket, each smaller than that above it; so that you see a tooth 3 in. long covering others down to an infantine trusk not ½ in.—a happy provision for old age, in a case where not even the most ruthless dentist would venture to measure for a false set.

This species is the true crocodile, the indentations in the jaw to allow the teeth to pass being clearly shown. In the skull, also, the orifice for the nares has no division, two of the main distinctions between the crocodile and alligator. These brutes are found as far south as the Fitzroy and Burnett rivers, where some very large ones have been killed; and they abound in all the rivers from there northwards to the Gulf of Carpentaria. We find them a nuisance, as they prevent bathing, and are very destructive to dogs, who in this hot country will go into the water, where sooner or later they are sure to be taken. Though shy beasts when on land, they are bold enough in the water, and when hungry nothing will prevent them from coming at their prey. In swimming cattle across a river they have taken a calf, notwithstanding shouts and shots from the bank; and only a few weeks ago a neighbouring squatter, in fording the Pioneer on horseback, had his foot seized by one, and was only saved from a severe bite, or perhaps being dragged off his horse, by his stirrup iron getting jammed across the animal's jaws.

However, they say of Britons, whenever they have a fine day they wish "to go out and kill something;" so, as the ruthless race are increasing by degrees, do the crocodiles become "beautifully less." They are the only large game besides kangaroos we can try our skill on; and we have attacked them here at the fountain-head also, for this year two of their nests have been found and taken, with forty-one and forty-five eggs in them. The nests, which are generally built in the scrub near the water's edge, are mounds of small sticks, leaves, and vegetable matter, heaped up to a height of about 3 feet, frequently against and supported by the trunk of a tree—instinct doubtless pointing this out as more secure against floods. The eggs are laid without much order in this, rather above the centre, and well covered over with vegetable matter. The eggs are a perfect oval, the same size at both ends, and measure 3 inches by 2.

A poor old woman called on a Glenluce weaver, who, besides his common trade, acts as a "dentist." After the tooth was extracted the old woman regretted she could not reward the doctor with the usual fee, stating as a reason that the Poor's Board allowed her only a shilling a week. "Indeed, said the dentist, "if that's a' ye get, ye might just sit doon again and let every tooth in your head be pu'd out."

We learn from the *British Workman* a singular fact which should make an indelible impression upon every habitual drunkard. There is now an old man in an alms-house in Bristol, who states that for sixty years he spent six pence a day (only a trifle) in drink, but was never intoxicated. A gentleman who heard this statement was somewhat curious to ascertain how much this six-pence a day, put by every year at five per cent. compound interest, would amount to in sixty years. Taking out his pencil he began to calculate; putting down the first years' savings (365 six-pences) £9 2s. 6d.; he added the interest 9s. 1½d. and thus went on year by year until he found that in the sixtieth year, the six-pence a day reached the startling sum of £3,225 16s. 8s. So that the old man, had he saved his six-pence a day instead of spending it in drink, and allowed it to accumulate at compound interest, might at the time alluded to have been worth the large sum of money above stated. So that instead of taking refuge in an alms-house he might have comforted himself with a house of his own, costing £700, and fifty acres of land, worth £50 an acre, and have left the same in a legacy to his children and grand children.

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AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

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An unfailing remedy.

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